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VOL. 12 RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917 16

Light Plant To Be Operating In A Few Days

The town lights will be on the fore part of next week, probably Tuesday. This was the intelligence given the Leader by Electrician Ashcroft. He stated that some small matters yet remain to be attended to. The plant will then be run for a short time to complete the drying out process, after which the plant will be started for the service of the town. He said there will be no abatement of the service, as the outfit is modern in every respect and it is unreasonable to suppose that the operators will experience trouble similar to what they have had in the past. This news will be welcomed by the town.

Coming ; The Isle of Smiles

The "Isle of Smiles" the musical comedy is a true musical farce to say the least and as such is deserving of kindly consideration in a day and age when the well-tried and well-founded orders of musical shows are being neglected without the compensation of anything new that is worthy to take their place. There is a plot to it, extraordinary, but true and a good plot. It is clean, wholesome, highly entertaining and very funny.

The attraction will be at the opera House on Thurs June 19th

The Primary Association is holding a convention, today

D. B. Fowler has taken the agency for the Gray-Dort motor car.

Sugar City Cafe
Short Orders ; Our Specialty
Buy one of our Meal Tickets and save money
Fruit Candy Ice Cream

Soldier Writes Newsy Letter

The Leader received a letter from Harry Lightfoot recently. Harry is in England. In his epistle he speaks of "Pete" Card being wounded. Reed's relatives here have heard nothing of it and they have received communications from him since the date of Harry's letter so it is possible that the latter has been misinformed. Excerpts from the letter follow— there are quite a few of the Raymond boys wounded, Wallie Barrett, Clarence Betts, Herbert Rowling and Pete Card. Their wounds, serious enough to get them to England are not of a serious nature and will heal again O. K. I think without loss of limbs. Very remarkable are the last big engagements, by the fact that eighty per cent of the wounds are clean ones, making it possible for recovery. Well George, its darned hard to live here, as regardy the food question but it is harder to to live at the front dodging Fritz's shells.—It is almost an impossibility going into action and coming out "scot free". We have men back here, who only went over six weeks ago, some of them were only in the trenches a week.— Things have gone well with the Allies.— They (Germans) are outclassed in everything, air, land, and now water.— I tell you we began to feel the pinch of the sub menace. But it had the desired effect, for England has shut down hard on food restrictions.—Its a long time since I was able to get a good meal like we use to get at "Harry the Japs." I [illegible] over there as I'm going to [illegible] production. Labor was scarce when I was there last summer.

Raymond Lost And Won

Raymond lost By losing to T. - bet on Weduesday they forfeited the right to play in any of the later games in the Medicine Hat tournament. But even with the defeat the the boys can feel all right with the showing they made. As a rule the locals are heavy sluggers but the game in question found them off color. Lewis, the opposing pitcher has in other games been hit freely by the Raymondites but in this game he fanned ten men. In the field the boys were there very few errors being made. 'Berg also twirled good ball but timely hitting by the Taber swatters was responsible for the seven scores. To quote again from the write-up of the game we learn that "he (Berg) received better support than his rival, only three errors being chalked up against his team mates, while the Taber athletes had double the number of misplays" In commencing the article the writer says "an excellent exhibition of baseball was put up" by the players, showing that it must have been a game worth while. The largest crowd attending any of the games saw the match.

The baseball fans of the town were in their glory last week end. This town was the scene of three games. And the local team won them all. The first victim was Warner. With Berg in the box they failed to keep the Raymondites from scoring. "Cody" O'Brien and Lang did the pitching for the [illegible] final score was 11-3. [illegible] ton's turn came next. Their defeat was administered on Saturday night. This was surely an exciting conflict. The visitors had the game on ice until the last inning when the boys in green commenced to hit. From the short end of an 11 to 3 score they batted the pill until they had thirteen runs. That ended the game. On Monday it was Cardston's turn. They came, saw and were conquered. They made no runs whatever, in fact did not get a man on third base while the locals placed five players around the circuit. Good sized crowds saw all three games.

Mayor Writes

The success that our band has achieved showed the Town that the organization was worthy some support. Accordingly therefore a grant of two hundred dollars was made to them without any reserve or any obligation on the part of the band as to future conduct. There seems to be an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with this act of the council which complaint we maintain is entirely uncalled for We wish to assure the ratepayers that the band is entitled to all the support so far given and is worthy of the patronage of Raymond citizens.

When in future you have any thing to say regarding the band let your remarks be of that nature commending us to the boys who have attained success by persistent and untiring effort.

In behalf of the council.
T. J. O'Brien.
Mayor.

Tonight (Saturday) in the opera house will be given a welcome home party for Heber Allen. It will be in the nature of a dance. All are invited to attend. The Raymond orchestra will furnish the music.

Members Of The Local Band Highly Peeved

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the town hall last Thursday evening. A full quorum was present. Solicitor Ostlund was also in attendance as well as certain citizens seeking redress and representatives of two different organizations.

The first item of business was the consideration of the ball teams request for $ 75. The club asked for that amount as a grant to help defray the expense of players trip to Medicine Hat. The measure passed.

Quite a sensation was sprung when the members of the band who were present asked the council to accept the return of $200 which the town fathers had recently granted the musical organization. They stated that since receiving the money their playing or lack of playing had been the subject of so much unfavorable criticism that the general feeling must be the organization did not play enough free numbers. If such was the case the band wished to return the funds. The council's reply was that such expressions did not echo the body's sentiments, that the money was given as a recognition of the good work the band is doing [illegible] The mayor was asked to prepare a [illegible] to the stories going around, town It will be found in another column.

The report of the school board was also a surprise. For the coming year they want $21655. This is about $4500 in excess of the last year grant. The reason given was that general expense is far higher this year and in addition they wish to wipe off a deficit that has been accumulating for some time. The measure will be considered later. It was decided to grant the solicitor the sum of $300 a year for his services. The court of revision will sit on the 3rd of August Several other items claimed the attention of the council. They adjourned about one o'clock.

Wedding Bells

A pretty wedding was solemnized last Saturday afternoon by Bishop J. W. Evans when Thelma Kennedy of Victoria B. C. became the bride of Ray Rodeback. The ceremony was performed at the home of the groom's father, Mr. Jas Rodoback. Only the immediate family was present.

Congratulations.

Raymond people will be pleased to hear of the wedding of two popular young people in the persons of Miss Lila Little of Glenwood and Rulon Hicken of this town. The [illegible] home of the bride's parents on Friday last. The couple will make their home in Raymond.

Congratulations.

Dress Goods
Plain and Fancy Crepes and Wash Silks
Cotton: Swiss, Voils, Lawn, Crepe, Gingham, Print, Etc.
Get Your Selection AT ONCE
The Prices Will Surely Go Higher
Raymond Mercantile Co.
"We Want Your Trade"

Opera House
One Night Only
THURSDAY JULY 19th
W. B. SHERMAN
Presents
The Isle of Smiles
A Merry Musical Comedy Company
See the Splendid Singing and Dancing Chorus
Prices .75 and .100
Reserve Seats at the Pharmacy

FARMERS
HAVE YOU THOT OF THAT BIG THRESHING BILL YOU ARE GOING TO PAY NEXT FALL? WHY NOT HAVE YOUR OWN MACHINE AND KEEP THE DOLLARS WHERE THEY BELONG.
I CAN SELL YOU A LARGE OR SMALL GAS OR STEAM OUTFIT.
J. W. Judd
Phone 20 P.O.Box 114
1 Have Several Good Buys in Second Hand Complete Threshers. Drop in and Talk it Over.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

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TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Live Stock and Irrigation

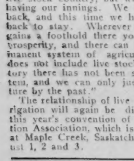
Irrigation Closely Linked up With Live Stock and Dairy Industries

Among the organizations for benefitting agriculture in Canada few are taking a more prominent part than the Western Canada Irrigation Association. Owing to the fact that Canada has drawn its settlement mainly from humid countries, the part which irrigation plays in agriculture is but vaguely understood by a large section of the population. The Western Canada Irrigation Association, by means of its printed records and its annual conventions, held in various irrigation centres in the West, has done a great work toward bringing about a better understanding of the part that irrigation can play in the agricultural development of a country like Western Canada.

The development of irrigation communities proves how closely irrigation farming is linked up with the live stock and dairy industries. Speaking before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association last summer at Kamloops, W. T. MacDonald, of the Live Stock Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, laid particular emphasis upon the relationship of irrigation to live stock raising. "A few years ago," he said, "when irrigated lands were being developed rapidly and many new areas were being brought under irrigation, live stock farming seemed to be left out entirely. Under irrigation, with our favorable climate and soil we get very large yields, but those large yields which we get represent the taking from the soil of large quantities of fertility. Even orchard lands take a large amount of fertility from the soil and an apple orchard in full bearing will take as much out of it as 30 bushels of wheat. We cannot go on without replacing this fertility in the soil, and the logical way is to feed some of our crops to live stock.

Mr. MacDonald then went on to say that in the Okanagan district in British Columbia, mentioning the fact that last year in that district fourteen silos were erected. He emphasized the need of introducing into the better qualities of live stock in the irrigated districts. "You will probably think me a crank on live stock people are egotistical," he said, "but it is only a few years ago when we were almost ashamed to be in a live stock country, but we are now having our innings. We have come back, and this time we have come back to stay. Wherever live stock gains a foothold there you will find prosperity, and there can be no permanent system of agriculture that does not include live stock. In history there has not been such a system, and we can only judge the future by the past."

The relationship of live stock to irrigation will again be discussed at this year's convention of the Irrigation Association, which is to be held at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, August 1, 2 and 3.



For Building Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is Grape-Nuts.

It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious.

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

Stimulate Interest In Live Stock

A Circuit of Fall Fairs Through the West Will Encourage Exhibition

The board of the Saskatoon Winter Fair, of which Hon. W. C. Sutherland is chairman, proposes to offer the following prizes at the Winter Fair to be held Dec. 4, 5 and 6, 1917:

Horses $4,603; cattle $2,508; sheep $1,064; hogs $867 and poultry $2,000; total of $11,000. This is an increase over last winter's fair of $5,000 in prize money. The classification is the same as being offered at the Regina fair. This is the first of the Western winter fairs to be held in the fall.

A circuit of fall fairs, consisting of Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary has been formed. This will encourage the exhibitors to show at all three places.

In addition to the regular prizes for registered stock, provision has been made for graded stock, which will permit of all farmers exhibiting.

One of the special features is the boys' calf feeding competition open to boy residents of Canada.

THIN-BLOODED MEN AND WOMEN

Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

Thin-blooded people do not remain so from choice but from indifference, in some cases from despair. People who are pale, languid, with palpitation of the heart, some difficulty in breathing and a tendency to be easily tired are suffering from thin blood. They need only the resolution to take the right treatment and stick to it until cured. The remedy that can be relied upon is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. With every dose they make new blood, and new blood means health and strength. The red cheeks, good appetite, increased weight and strength that follow the use of these pills prove their great value to thin-blooded people. Here is an example. Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when stooping it would seem to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. In time my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My friends were afraid I would die. One morning I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few days I felt better and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Not All Gone

Reporter—I am told that your trusted cashier has left the bank.

Bank President—Has he? Sunk heaven we have the building to start with again.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Viviani's Appeal To Canadians

The Great Struggle for the Cause of Justice

Deeply impressive were Viviani's closing words—his direct message and appeal to Canadians. With arms outstretched, he leaned towards the parliamentarians. "Ye Canadians who listen to me," he cried, applying strong tones; "ye freemen who sit in this parliament, pray mark my words. I realize that you are far away than we from the battlefields. The roar of guns does not reach your ears. You do not see the mutilated of hosts of wounded men. But, morally speaking, you are just as close as we are to the fray. Confronting one another—you and us—we have autocracy and democracy in a life-and-death struggle. Should, perchance the freemen fail to win, democracy and universal justice will go down to defeat at the same time. It was in the cause of justice that, at all epochs, we drew the sword. It was in the cause of justice that Britain and France, together with their noble allies, entered the war. It is to enable the children of men to enjoy well-assured and prolonged peace that we are fighting."

Looking up to the crowded galleries, peopled by many women, Viviani again stretched forth his arms. "Mothers," he pleaded, "now listen to me. It is for your children's freedom to secure peace and liberty for mankind that a whole generation is giving its life today making the supreme sacrifice. Let pious thoughts accompany those who go to the front. All laudatory epithets have been exhausted. There is nothing left to say in their praise other than that many have given their lives for a sacred cause, and others are still fighting for the salvation of all mankind—fighting for justice, fighting for truth, fighting for right. Their fame and their courage must ever be an immortal example to all men."

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Food Shortage in Germany

Three Hundred Thousand Poor Children in Berlin

There is no need to exaggerate the hunger condition of the Fatherland. It is revealed day by day in the press, and the following are a few facts culled from the most reputable papers in Berlin and elsewhere: 125,000 Berlin workers struck as a protest against the reduced bread ration; bakers' shop windows were smashed and their contents greedily devoured by famished boys and girls; many towns are prohibiting the arrival of visitors, and it is a crime to smuggle food into such towns; Lanshut, in Silesia, has notified the summer residents within its jurisdiction that they must not cater for guests this year; and Berlin has set apart $250,000 to defray the expense of sending 300,000 children into the country to obtain nourishment and fresh air. And these facts could be added to by the fact that no one town no butter has been in the stores for five weeks. In the poor neighborhoods of Berlin cheese is no longer on sale. Milk is sold at prohibitive prices. A mother was fined 10 marks for consuming more than a half pint on one day for her family of five.

War as Tuberculosis Cure

Outdoor Life of Soldiery Results in Remarkable Cures

Some months ago the British medical journal told remarkable tales of recoveries from tuberculosis made by British soldiers in France. Now it is interesting to read the opinions expressed at the New York Academy of Medicine that tubercular persons, unless seriously affected, need not necessarily be exempted from conscription on account of physical disability. Sir William Osler was quoted to the effect that many life cures arise in a complete cure of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is an indoor disease, a disease that follows man's stupid habit of shutting himself off from glass and walls from fresh air and sunshine in protecting himself from the elements the human animal has lowered his resistance to his bacterial enemies, until consumption has become the great white plague. War is relieving us of many artificialities and reintroducing us to the kindly elements. Hence the recovery from tubercular conditions—of the tubercular soldier in the field. Sir Osler says significantly, "Nature is its due. Dr. Osler says significantly: "The military profession is fast becoming a nursing profession. The very trouble than here is passing. Surgeons are crying out for more and more beautiful as war.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Reduced by Asthma. The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should be all that is made of the famous Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Census of Sheep in Manitoba

A complete census of the sheep in Manitoba is being taken by Charles N. Stetson, a sheep and wool specialist, who is touring the province in the interests of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement made recently by Geo. Batho, editor of the agricultural publications for the Manitoba government. Mr. Stetson is also supporting the co-operative wool selling scheme, which is being managed by Provincial Agricultural Department, and is instructing sheep owners how to obtain higher grade fleeces.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and

receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work." — Mrs. Nellie Phipps, care of B. A. Hoke, R.F.D. No. 6, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have bad symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Conscription in U. S.

Rude and Harsh Measures are Necessary in War Time

In legalizing conscription during the war by an overwhelming majority in both houses congress has exhibited the common sense and the power of quick adjustment which in an emergency Americans can usually be depended on to exhibit. War is a rude and harsh business, and people who decide to wage war must follow up their decision with rude and harsh measures. The authorization of recruiting by compulsion is interpreted by one group as a triumph for democracy and by another as its irretrievable defeat. It is neither. Congress has not accepted the principle of universal military service; it has only adopted the expedient of a selective draft during the war. As soon as the war is over the question as to how American armies are to be recruited will be re-opened; and a new decision will have to be reached based upon international political conditions at that time and the enduring international responsibilities of the United States.—From the New Republic.

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are used from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for counter check books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us still to keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order for these goods send prices, and consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also of Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, a number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No job too large or too small to be looked after by experienced employees. Our line is the largest paper mill in Canada, resulting an ample supply of the best grade paper always in stock for prompt use.

You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and low prices.

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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Vegetable Parchment Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices start at 20c. in 1000 lot quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Ruling and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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A Powerful Bomb

Test Shows New Bomb to Be Most Terrible Ever Invented

The most terrible of all bombs, the invention of an American, which was shown recently to a curious house by Representative Tilson, Connecticut, a member of the military affairs committee, continues to be a subject of much discussion in American army and navy circles.

Mr. Tilson said tests had demonstrated the bomb to be the most effective invented and certain to explode six feet above the ground, no matter from what distance it might be dropped by an aviator.

"The bomb explodes horizontally and with a terrific force," said Mr. Tilson. "Fragments go in every direction. The model I have here works only on land; if it strikes water it does not work."

"They said in the official test that the bomb destroyed everything for 300 feet around it. The officers took refuge in a bombproof half a mile from where it exploded, and the bombproof was struck by a mass of fragments and other fragments went over the bombproof at terrific velocity."

"Auntie, did you ever have a love affair?"

"No, child."

"Never had a romance?"

"No. The nearest I ever came to having a romance was once when I went through a match factory."

A Grand Object Lesson

Illinois Town That Is Immeasurably Better Off Without Saloons

The city of Rockford, Illinois, has now a population of 45,401. It was under prohibition for two years from May 7, 1908, to May 7, 1910 when it again became wet. The two years after it became wet as compared with the first two years showed the following results:

Total arrests under prohibition, 2,681; under license 5,122; arrests for drunkenness under prohibition, 455; under license 1,522; for disorderly conduct under prohibition, 581; under license 750; drunk and disorderly under prohibition 137; under license 424.

Citizens were roused by this startling record and voted again for prohibition, which went into operation in May, 1912, and the city is not likely to abandon prohibition again. Liquor selling has become disreputable and to be associated with it is discreditable. The mayor of the city, which is a manufacturing city, reports in part as follows:

"Rockford is immeasurably better off without the saloons. The man who works, the man who employs him, the merchant, the banker, all realize that this is true. D. S. Conard, secretary of the Rockford Merchant's and Business Men's Association, told me recently that out of 160 members of his association 153 vote the dry ticket. The reason is obvious. Not nearly so much credit is asked during the dry times, and credit when given is good. Old bills are being paid, and it goes without saying that when a laborer cashes his check in a grocery store, meat market or other store, it goes farther toward supplying his family with the necessities of life than when cashed in a saloon. Our business men have learned this lesson so that I do learn if again than Chamber of Labor, with Commerce's Conversation Act starting them in the face, have found that their men are not as liable to accident in a dry city as in a wet one. Employers of labor have found also that in the severe competition of these times, a man who is not handicapped, the man with brain not clouded by alcohol, is going to render him the most efficient service."

The mayor also pointed to the great increase in savings accounts, the low rate of arrests, unusual prosperity, small number of sudden deaths, and finally that the physicians in the city are practically a unit in refusing to prescribe liquor for any cause whatever.—H. Arnott M.B. M. C.P.S.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

London Servant—If you please, ma'am, an official from the government conditment economy board to inspects the crueter!

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Where The Wheat Comes From

"There is land enough in the great land wheat belt of the prairie country west of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg to produce a very large portion of the world's wheat demand. Scientific agriculturalists say that this is the largest continuous expanse of arable land in the American continent," says Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Malone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severly sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

"Buying Hogs"

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post mortem inspection, and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the loss arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference.

When the packer buys subject to the post mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be.—Dr. John R. Mohler, Asst. Chief U.S. Bureau of Animal History.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
To wear with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste and sold at good seliton. Ask your dealer for them.
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
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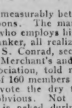
STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, CANADA.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1 per box. No. 2, $3 per box. No. 3, $5 per box. For sale by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of this valuable Serum, results from 14 and dosage From Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
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WAR WILL CONTINUE LONG TIME IS OPINION OF MANY AUTHORITIES

LORD NORTHCLIFFE VENTURES A PREDICTION

Believes that the War is Just One of a Series, and that Political Upheavals and Revolutions will Occur in Most of Belligerent Countries, and Conditions will Improve

More than a year ago, a prominent Toronto soldier, returning wounded, replied to the question of a bore as to the length of the war: "Well, I don't know how long it will last, but I think the first seven years will be the worst." At the time the retort was made the proper answer was, "Har, har!" Now, there is another answer. Several authorities are predicting a war that will last for two or three years more. The latest of them is Lord Northcliffe, who has been astonishingly optimistic as regards the development of the war in many phases. He thinks the war will continue for some time yet. In an article he contributes for the New York Tribune he makes a comparison with the American Civil War. He says that in that conflict both sides were unready, and that it continued for four years. At first matters had been expected by some optimists to last for six weeks. He argues that the measure of preparedness is to be considered when the probable length of the war is being discussed. In other words, if the unprepared South against tremendous odds, could last four years, how long can Germany hold out, having prepared for forty years?

When Lord Northcliffe writes for American readers a reasonable discount is necessary. He loves American readers, which is natural for any writer. He also wants American readers to love him, and in the process he will not spare his own countrymen. On the whole, Lord Northcliffe is doing a good work in the United States through the medium of the papers which carry his opinions to the nation. Two years ago his papers were thrown out of clubs and hotels; he was burned in effigy, and was for a few weeks counselor of Hindenburg for the prize of the best-hated man in England. Events proved that his criticism of the British administration was right. His papers were restored to popularity. Soon it became apparent that his criticism had been well-founded. Suggestions he had made were adopted. So if today or tomorrow he comes out in unduly fond of American methods, we may only hope that if those methods fail, he will not hesitate to say so frankly to the American public as he did to the British public.

He looks for a long war. He says that the three great events of the war have been [illegible]. He says that the [illegible] of British nations into the war on the side of England—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the colonies and India—and the "slow arousing of the United States and their entry into the fray." He says in reference to the submarine campaign, that in England they do not take it seriously enough, and that in the United States they take it too seriously. He contends that the submarine cannot win the war. He compares it with the thrust upon Calais and the attack upon Paris. They were, in his opinion, secondary thoughts, devised after the grand plan of the German army had failed. The grand plan was the capture of Paris.

Lord Northcliffe says that the war is just one of a series of wars on a subsidiary campaign. He considers a mere phase, and he does not believe that it can achieve anything. Already it has produced a revolution in Russia, an upheaval compared with which the French revolution was a tea-meeting. He believes that other upheavals will follow and that revolutions will continue to accompany the war to the end. In this view it is impossible to conduct such a tremendous and long-sustained war without political revolutions in most of the belligerent countries. He believes, too, what most of us believe, that one of the results of the struggle will be an improvement in the condition of the working classes. They will be considered to be worth more than the wages that were offered them before the war. They will demand greater percentage of the profits which they create. They will get what they demand.

His article is entitled "How the World Shall Kill Its Prussian Cobra," and he asks his readers to imagine that the allies are fighting with a cobra; or, in other words, with a state that will spare no effort to gain its point. A few days ago the people of Greece said that her brother was fighting for his dynasty. In the fight he has with him the royal family of Germany. They feel that they are fighting for their lives. When a cobra is fighting for its life it is the supreme thing that it will take into account any rules of the game. The recent German order that all hospital ships will be sunk is an illustration of the point raised by Lord Northcliffe. We in Canada have not yet come to this pass. We are fighting for our country, or for our honor, or for democracy, or for representation by population, or for the greatest good to the greatest number, or for some other noble abstraction. We fight well for them. Do we fight as we would fight for our lives? That is how Germany is fighting, and we have to fight the way Germany is fighting before we can beat Germany!—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Maud—Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely.

Ethel—Why so?

Maud—He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, Suite 16.

Russian Monks to be Sent to the Battlefront

Criminal Prisoners Allowed to Join the Army

All the monks of Russia will be sent to the front to serve in the department of sanitation, according to orders issued by the Russian war ministry. Lay brothers will be recruited as soldiers. Recently the monks demanded equal political rights with the lay population, including the vote, and they have been giving other marked evidences of revolutionary zeal.

Five hundred criminal prisoners in the province of Nizhni-Novgorod have petitioned the government that they be sent to join the army. A special commission has considered and accepted 300 of those who signed the petition.

A novel measure to suppress thievery in the soldiers' barracks has been put into practice in Petrograd. A captured thief was recently led out along the Nevsky Prospect bearing placards with the inscription: "I stole sugar and shoes from the soldiers." After the ordeal tea was given to him and he was released on his promise to be good. A similar story comes from Bessarabia, where a clerk of the war organization was accused of stealing a horse. A yoke was placed about his neck and he was exhibited on a platform, erected in a public square.

The palace of Kshesinskaya, property of the dancer and former favorite of Empress Nikolai, which had served as a stronghold for the adherents of Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, on the point of being surrendered to its rightful owner. After a long process in the courts the keys were delivered to the woman, who was permitted to examine the premises.

Young America Would Lend a Hand

California Youths Would Help to Work Alberta Farms

Following the example of three hundred students of the University of Agricultural College, who are now in Western Canada, helping in agricultural operations, another 100 students have been doing in Pasadena, California. [illegible] to help out on the farms, as the harvesting season is drawing near. The physical director of the high school has undertaken to organize the board of trade asking if there is any need of their services in the Edmonton district or other parts of the province. He says the boys are between sixteen and twenty years of age and feels sure that they would do war time patriotism to the extent of being willing to offer themselves for such service if they were asked or if wanted most. The fact that Alberta has appealed to them as a first choice is taken as a compliment, and voices the feeling across the line toward this part of allied Canada, and Secretary Hing Hay Coy of the Southern Californians that their action is appreciated. It is possible, however, that the harvest season will be over, or will be too late to come within the school holiday period, and so the offer may not prove acceptable.

Advertising Aids Canada In Prosecuting War

Expenditure Has Exceeded That of Any Four General Advertisers In Canada

The advertising campaigns conducted by the Canadian government as aids to the successful prosecution of the war were described to the Associated Advertising clubs of the world at the St. Louis convention recently by Hector Charlesworth, manager of the Canadian Press Association.

"Since the war began," he said, "the Canadian government has conducted seventeen distinct advertising campaigns. During the last twelve months its expenditures for public advertising have exceeded the combined expenditures during that period of any other four advertisers in Canada. Most of the advertising done was in connection with Canada's war loans.

Mr. Irvine related how the government had advertised in newspapers throughout Canada the food value of Canadian apples and thereby created a market for the large crop of 1914; how, through advertising, a fund to the extent of one million dollars for the relief of families of soldiers had been raised; and how, by similar means, one hundred men secured for the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. Irvine continued:

"Even before the war began it was recognized that one of the most valuable contributions Canada could make to the production of the war would be in the form of food supplies. The problem was to secure from the people in Canada the need of increased agricultural production. The Canadian government was quick to recognize that advertising is the most speedy and most effective means of reaching the people. Evidences of the need of increased production and definite suggestion for meeting the need were presented to the farmers of Canada in a series of large display advertisements."

Life in a "U" Boat

Sea Pirates Do Not Have a Very Hard Time

There is a widely prevalent idea that a submarine being a cramped and dangerous sort of craft, life must of necessity be a hard thing for its crews.

This opinion goes astray in that it leaves out of account the changes which increased displacement has wrought in submersible vessels. Not the least notable of these is a great improvement in living accommodation. So much has this been bettered that the complement of a modern "U" boat are more comfortable at sea, all things considered, than the crew of a Hun destroyer. For while the latter must face bad weather as best they can (when they venture to face it at all) the "U" boat can secure ease by going down until conditions improve. She may "sleep" upon the bottom until the weather moderates instead of having to be tossed for that, submerge so far that surface wave motion no longer affects her. Her crew need not risk sea-sickness—and they do not!

Admittedly that is only part of the story. There may avoid rough weather and still find life afloat anything but joyful. Such matters as food, living conditions and general contentment are factors not to be overlooked, and in all of these the Hun pirate vessels are said to badly fall from general environment we miss out the British navy, which is the one bunch of bitters this in blame the Bucaneer's otherwise passable soup.

One might imagine that being hooded up in a steel cylinder for hours at a stretch subjects him to much physical discomfort. It does not. In fact, so far as the men inside her are concerned, the men of a "U" boat would hardly know whether their craft was awash or submerged were it not for working the machinery that has to be put in motion to get her up or down. Inside her they are quite warm and comfortable, not very hard worked, and able to move and breathe quite freely. For their leisure hours the "U" boat crews have gramophones and a good supply of tobacco.

The only emergence may result in the air in the boat getting somewhat heavy. Leaving out exceptional circumstances, that is the worst to be said of it, and a few hours on the surface at night with the conning tower hatch open will purify the atmosphere within the craft so that she can dive for hour after hour again without the crew suffering any difficulty in respiration.

For the majority of the men, work being at sea, living conditions not as irksome as one might suppose, the life of a pirate is not thought with many physical hardships and is a fairly easy one. The war perils attending it do not belong to a side of the story which we are not looking at just now. In the matter of food the pirates are generally able to "do himself well". Cooking when below is out of the question, but there is always some waiter for him to slip his order to before he eats it, and the Sea Kidd consequently has to content himself with one of the choicer dishes part, although he may dish himself up a good feast when his boat floats awhile on the surface for the purpose the electric cooker fitted in her. But although his meals through need not be served cold, they are substantial. The pirate sees to that. If his own stock of food runs low he replenishes it from the ships he overhauls.

When they want food or any other thing they take it from them from the ships they attack. In fact, they "loot" these quite systematically, even to the point of confiscating their money, watches, rings, and other personal belongings of even trifling value, whether they think it safe to do so.

At one time "U" boats were supplied with wine and cigars although since does not seem to be the case now, part, although he may dish himself up a good feast when his boat floats awhile on the surface for the purpose the electric cooker fitted in her. But although his meals through need not be served cold, they are substantial. The pirate sees to that. If his own stock of food runs low he replenishes it from the ships he overhauls.

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At one time "U" boats were supplied with wine and cigars although since does not seem to be the case now, ales abroad them now. None the less, they may be there in diminished quantities. Of this much there is, however, be little doubt: the German pirates do not lead such a hard life on the Admiralty side as is commonly supposed.—London Daily Mail.

Mr. Balfour

American Paper's Graceful Appreciation of Eminent British Statesman

Mr. Balfour has concluded his mission to this country. His farewell speech to the American people, delivered at the National Press club, was worthy of that great audience and of its world-wide circulation. It spoke with that deep, restrained feeling, that fine thought charged with generous emotion, that reticence of language, that dignity and good taste that are characteristic of him. He spoke with a noble sympathy and appreciation of the Quota done by the government, by the president, the American war work so far. He was himself. He was just the British press. He described simply and powerfully the "impressions of most pleasant days" and the press momentous of his month among us.

The American impressions of him are the same. He was received with an enthusiasm that must have surprised him, a modest, shy man, unused to popular applause.

In personal dignity, in urbanity, in the authority of a long, brilliant career, in the quality of his thoughtful speech to the purpose and without glitter or rhetoric, by his evident response to the atmosphere around him, the king of this great democracy, in his demeanor and his work, he more than realized expectation. Here was a great British statesman, equal to his place and fame.

He will be long remembered in America. He has done a high service to Great Britain and all democracies.—The New York Times.

Don't get the idea that you can catch happiness by running after it

German Delusions

The Blindly Obedient Belief of the German People in Their War Lords

There can be no hope of genuine reform in Germany until an overwhelming majority realize and admit the falsity of their present belief that their country, after exhausting every possible means of keeping the peace, was forced to defend herself against a ring of jealous enemies. That delusion is the foundation stone upon which the government have reared their whole gigantic structure of falsehood. People will fight equally hard for their beliefs whether those beliefs be right or wrong, and until this foundation stone is torn away the combination of millions of blindly obedient industrial human ants, putting all their faith in a set of unscrupulous war leaders, will continue to be a firebrand in the society of nations. This stone is so firmly set that it cannot be moved until Germany is forced to admit that she is defeated.

While the majority of Germans white with British blockade of the German stomach, they delight in their own government's blockade of the British stomach. The "starve" cry to England from Germany he is asked by everyone he meets, "How are you getting on there?" Reverse the proceeding and the average German would not think of seeking information from Britain. The Hun in general environment we miss out the British navy, which is the one bunch of bitters this in blame the Bucaneer's otherwise passable soup.

The entrance of the United States will have no immediate effect of depression upon the German people. Since the first winter of the war they have been educated to the belief that America has been doing practically all she could against them. —D. Thomas Curtin in London Daily Mail.

"Justice for Everyone"

Roosevelt Outlines Rearrangement of Europe After the War

"Justice for everyone" should be the motto of peace terms for Germany, says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an article entitled, "Put the Fight on Fighting Line," in the July issue of the Metropolitan Magazine.

"The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns," says he, "has made itself more the enemy of freedom, humanity, justice and international right than was Napoleonic France. Let us strive for the peace of justice and of international right. Did we do this we should benefit ourselves would benefit by our victory, and especially the people of Germany. Under such a peace Germany would be free from the tyranny of Prussia and would be guaranteed full justice.

"Belgium and France must have restored what has been taken from them. The Turk must leave Europe bag and baggage, save for a decent remnant in Constantinople. Austria is not a country, but a knot of nationalities, of which two dominate, the German and the Hungarians keep Magyar Hungary down, the Austrian Germans down. Let the Italians have the Trentino and Trieste. Let there be a great Bohemia, a great Bohemia, a great Roumania.

"Poland should once more be a nation. Russia has designs on the Polish lands, and have an outlet to the Baltic through old Polish Prussia and West Prussia. East Prussia, which is German, would be unavoidably separated from the other German lands. It could only be reunited with them politically, by arrangements for through railway traffic, such as have been made in Canada on our international railroads.

"The Germans would keep German Poland, but would have no right to oppress others, would suffer no injustice. Ireland should have Home Rule. Egypt should have the Dane of North Schleswig; the Finn, the Uniate, the Caucasian in Russia. Endeavor to secure a measure of real religious freedom and fair play alike for Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox Greek and Jew."

Importance of Constantinople

It is idle for statesmen to talk of conferring a permanent peace upon the basis of straightening out the tangle in northern France and Belgium and Poland, and dismiss as of something of secondary importance the mighty knot which ties not one or two, but all three of those empires to Constantinople. Let us face the fact. Unite every other knot in the world, and the real world problem is the cobblesque knot in the capital of the Near East, and the ending of the war depends at least in the beginning preparations for a war even greater.—North American Review.

Almost as Good

The sergeant-major was inspecting the men on pay parade, and was not at all pleased with their turn out. They were well trimmed. Everything was going all right until one Tommy who badly needed a hair cut moved up and lifted the "large" sum of one shilling as his weekly allowance. This was quite too much for the sergeant-major to stand, so he stopped the proceedings and roared out: "Here, you 'ave not been to the barber's this week. Why 'aven't you 'ad your hair cut?"

"Please, sir," replied the man, "I 'ave been waiting for a shilling."

"Well, you 'ave got it now, so go and get it cut, but for goodness sake buy a penny worth of hairpins!"

True to Life

Sandy had been photographed, and when the proofs were sent to the business when Tam Macpherson came along.

"What's that ye hiv?" he asked.

"My photy," replied Sandy. "What dae ye think o it?"

"Man, it's fine," commented Tam "It's richt like ye. An' what micht the like o' they cost?"

"A dizzna ken," replied Sandy. "I hivna payed for them yet."

"Man," said Tam, more grimly than ever, "it's awfu' like ye!"

PALESTINE FOR JEWISH NATION MAY SOON BECOME A REALITY

REPUBLIC OF JUDEA WOULD BE ESTABLISHED

The World War May Bring Fruition to the Idea that has Persisted Through Many Centuries, and Many Believe Hope of Jews To Within Reach

Why Germany Is Still Unbeaten

Enemy Has Its War Organization Down to a Science

Under the caption, "Still unbeaten. Why?" Frederic William Wile writes in the London Daily Mail:

By all the rules of probability and prognostication, Germany should be prostrate at our feet.

Why, at the end of two years and ten months of war, is she still unbeaten? Why, faced by a hostile two-thirds of the civilized universe, is she still at fighting zenith? What is the secret of a situation which belies all experience and history? Is the almighty "with" the Germans, as the legend on their royal standard and imperial coinage alleged?

These are questions leveled at me every day. If their answer required "expert" knowledge I should not venture to supply it—we are living in the era of exploded experts. But as the answer is simple, I have no hesitation in giving it. It is a multiple answer not easily expressed in a single phrase. There are a dozen reasons why our ferocious enemy is still a foe in being. Never so easily as at this juncture could anticipate more pertinent to Britain be drawn from Germany. I resist the temptation to draw them only because of their obviousness.

Germany is still defeat-proof because:

1. All the men, women, and children in the empire regard themselves as part of the war and are conducting themselves accordingly.

2. The empire has a government which gives first place in consideration whatever than that of waging and winning the war.

3. The government leaves absolutely nothing to chance, anticipating contingencies and not temporizing with them after they have arisen.

4. The nation's food supply, though disasterously low, has been organized here December, 1916, on a basis which makes "starvation" impossible.

5. Failures in public office—military, naval, political—are ruthlessly neglected, no matter how high-sounding a name or brilliant a reputation the neglected may have.

6. The industrial classes, realizing that they are with a well-to-do Germany is at stake, are working tooth and nail in the national cause.

7. Trade is [illegible] before the war had time to spread by treating would be strikers and their leaders as conspirators against the state.

8. Despite their failings and disappointments as a politician, the German people are thrifty, frugal, highly patriotic, and endlessly willing to sacrifice for the fatherland.

9. The German armies after 34 months of fighting are still in occupation of Belgium and northern and vast territories which their superior preparedness enabled them to conquer and hold.

10. The German fleet is still intact, numerically more powerful than at the outset, and is making daring sorties over mined British waters, and is sinking hundreds of thousands of tons of allied and neutral shipping per month.

11. German man-power, which recruits from a population of roumdly 70,000,000, is no nearer exhaustion than the man-power of the allies, which has a present population of 46,000,000.

12. German statesmanship, eschewing war sensations like the stopping of racing to save oats, deals with burning necessities like rationing of bread-stuffs. The German government will not shrink from rationing the air men breath if it will promote the winning of the war. And it will not wait until the nation has no more breath left before issuing breadcards.

Absent Mindedness of Mr Birrell

It is said that Augustine Birrell, the Irish secretary, is the most absent-minded man alive—I like him—he has lost more umbrellas than there are days in the year. He recently went out to a luncheon desperately clutching a brand new umbrella. "This doesn't belong to me," he admitted, "but I borrowed it, and I don't intend to lose it." "Tie it to the table leg," one friend suggested. "Get it done with," another urged. "Get the waiter to hold it for you," another volunteered. "Have 'em put it in the safe," a third insisted.

Mr. Birrell ignored them all. He placed the umbrella on the floor and planted both feet firmly upon it. The ludicrous delight of his friends. Then, when he had finished his luncheon he walked away and left it.

Worth Knowing

A young fellow who had not long been married confided his troubles to a friend recently, "I can't understand my matrimonial experience covered a period of twenty years.

"Two days ago," he remarked very despondently, "I said something to my wife that she didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me since."

The eyes of the old married man brightened. "My word," he exclaimed eagerly, "can you remember what it was you said?"

Chollly—I made a perfect fool of myself today.

Miss Keen—There! I always said you could make something of your self if you kept on trying.

The Republic of Judea or the Republic of Israel, a home-rule nation—under the protectorate of the United States of America. Site: The land of their fathers, Palestine; capital, Jerusalem.

The world war in the view of many seems about to bring true the dream that has persisted through the centuries that the Jew has wandered the earth. He is about to have his own home land, if he will, for visit in security. That this security should be maintained by America is the idea of Israel Zangwill's plan.

"Such a protectorate," he said, "would be expected, of course, to enforce the open door, and would open to see the Jewish nation firmly established among the nations of the earth."

This statement to the United Press by the great leader of Jewish opinion is evidence of the unification of a meeting point between the efforts he has led and the efforts of the Zionists of whom Louis D. Brandeis has been the most prominent in America. The Zionists have made it better their aim to establish. Zangwill's organization has urged that it is more important that the Jews should colonize somewhere at the earliest possible time than that they should return to their own ancient land. Admitting the strength of the tie that binds them to Palestine, he has urged that if this is not feasible they should settle elsewhere. He has in the past sought the British government's aid for a proposed settlement in South Africa, Canada or Australia.

Now he agrees Palestine itself seems within reach.

The eyes of thirteen million Jews, scattered throughout the world, are on Gen. Allenby's army now seeking to drive the Turks out of the country that the Jews once had. From the fifteen millions, perhaps, should be excluded the six hundred thousand Jews who are fighting in the various armies; they, by fate's irony, will be last to know that the war may mean something for their race.

There is a strong belief in England that the restoration of Palestine to the Jews would be a profitable political undertaking for the British.

Mr. Zangwill has said, "that all the Jews of the world would like to make their homes. It is my belief that the [illegible] would be willing to [illegible] teachers, doctors and lawyers to return and that they should form a Jewish republic under the British flag. Palestine's location might make it the site for an international capital city, but the important thing is not to draw there those who have prosperous careers in other parts of the globe, but to care for the great numbers of oppressed who suffer [illegible].

"With a Jewish nation established, the Jews everywhere would feel they had a home again, whether or not circumstances permitted them to live there themselves."

Zangwill has the support of Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to his colonization scheme in Canada, but in Australia, Africa, Canada and Australia opposed it in turn. A Jewish nation in Palestine would be another matter.

The menace which Turkish possession of Palestine offers Egypt and India ought to be finally ended, he proved, British statesmen agree. Even before the war many considered the recovery of the Jewish state the best solution. Opinion changed, however, during the war, largely because of the sympathy many Jews of German origin in America admitted for Germany. It was feared that a nation sympathetic toward Germany would be a dangerous one to have so close to this strategic link in the British Empire.

The Russian revolution has changed this. Jewish sympathy, alienated by the treatment of the Jews in Russia under the old regime, has been won back by the new regime. Jacob Schiff's declaration for the Allies, followed by the announcement by the provisional government of equal rights for the Jews in Russia, was a factor not to be overlooked in the attention of the British government. A Jewish state in Palestine now could be established, and, a protected state, it is believed.

Zangwill's idea of an American protectorate is based on the desire that Jewish interests should be protected by a great power that had no ambitions of its own. Whether such a protectorate would appeal to British statesmen is doubtful. It is believed that in case a Jewish nation is set up, Great Britain herself will garrison the country until law and order and the liberties of the new government is assured.

Getting Away to a Bad Start

One of the wedding breakfast the bridegroom, an exceedingly bashful young man, was called upon to speak. In spite of the fact that he had pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose, intending to say a few words of thanks, but his choice of words was unfortunate.

Placing his hand on the bride's shoulder he stammered these words

"Ladies and gentlemen, this—er—this thing has been thrust upon me."

"How's your motor car behaving?" "Well, replied Mr. Chugging, "the way it uses gasoline shows that while it may be weak in spots, its appetite is all right."

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PHONE 32

Word was received in Magrath this week that Am. Mercer had been wounded. He is now in an English hospital, with a shot through the right shoulder. This will be bad news to his many friends in town but they will be glad it is no worse. The injury took place on July the fourth.

The annual old folks party wil this year be held next Wednesday. As in other years it will be held in Mercers grove. All eligible people, which of course includes old folks, soldiers relatives etc are cordially invited to be present.

The committees responsible for the great success of the Red Cross day celebration were entertained at a lawn party given on the premises of Bishop Harker last Friday night. The evening was spent with games, musical numbers and refreshments.

Large numbers of Magrath people went to Medicine Hat this week They all report the stampede as being a success.

The people of the district will be pleased to hear that the Magrath ites in the Lethbridge are making good headway. Mrs. Evans and Rena Dow are getting along nicely while Mr. Geddes is recovering as fast as can be expected.

The Red Cross is making an appeal for new members. The organization has facilities for the accomadation of many more members than are now enrolled on the books of the society. If you have spare time at all devote it to the interests of the Red Cross.

The cake made by the Home Guards Bee Hive swarm was won by Loraine Rich. He immediately gave the cake to the RedCross with the idea of raffling it once more. He is selling chances now.

That the stampede will be a success is evident by the interest that is being displayed by those in charge. The program is rapidly being formulated and it is expected to be ready for publication soon. Ray Knight went to Medicine Hat this week to make arrangements for the presence here of some of the headliners of the Hat stampede.

LOST—Thursday night by E. K. Bullock on the road between Raymond and Welling a package containing shirts, ties, socks etc. Finder Please return to the Raymond Mercantile Co.

For Sale Piano for $ 220. Good condition. Must be sold at once to make room for new stock. Willis Piano Co. D.B. Fowler Agent. Drug Store. Raymond.

STRAYED—From the property of Myron Harker one gray mare seven years old, weight about 1100 pounds. Branded on right shoulder and right thigh. Finder will be rewarded.

FOR SALE- FORD TOURING car. Good condition. Run about 800 miles. Apply D. B. Fowler, Raymond.

STRAYED from my farm 6 miles west of Magrath One yearling black, bald faced stallion. One bay bald faced gelding, three year old. Also one dark bay three year old gelding Anyone giving information leading to the recovery of these animals will be well rewarded.
Frank Essor

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The Freedom Of the Seas

Fraudulent Phrase Invented by Germans to Cover up Crimes

"We are now," said Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the British and American navies, at the luncheon to the officers of Admiral Beatty's squadron, "from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Of all the fraudulent phrases invented by Germany to gloss the truth, "the freedom of the seas" was the most audacious. Charged with a militarism which endangered and finally assailed the world, she retorted that England was guilty of "navalism". Charged with a desperate attack on the freedom of the nations she retorted with an appeal for "the freedom of the seas." Uncritical minds accepted that glittering phrase without asking in what way the freedom of the seas was endangered by England, or wherein lay the menace of "navalism."

What it meant was that England had the largest navy in the world, as Germany had the greatest army. But the German army was built and finally used for the purposes of aggression, while the British navy was purely defensive. Great Britain being an island and without land defences was powerless for invasion by any one built a great navy. But that navy has never been used for purposes of attack on any neighbors. She is called the mistress of the seas, but she has left the seas of which she is mistress free to all. In time of peace any ship of any nation can traverse all the seas of which Great Britain is called the mistress as freely as any British ship, and transact the same kind of business as her ships. Great Britain has kept the seas open and free.

But Germany has struck at the freedom of the seas. Germany has ruled off deadlines on the seas and warned friends and foes alike that they cross those deadlines at peril of a sassination. She has taken her stand behind a hedge, gun in hand and when the peaceful pedestrians passed up that road she has shot them in the back; her object in doing it is to notify other pedestrians that they must not travel on that road. Between shots she has called on the world to bear witness to the nobleness of her struggle to maintain the freedom of the road. Freedom from what! The road was free to all before she slipped behind the hedge. Freedom from the police!

The American police have joined the British police. Japanese policemen have arrived as well. That road will be cleared, and it will be kept clear. The assassin will be routed out from behind the hedge and the road will become again what it always was as long as the British and other ocean routes, a peaceful highway where a man with things to sell can take his goods to market without [illegible] or a gun.—New York Times.

Barbarism Rampant

Hun Frightfulness Viewed by Official of the United States

Still another United States official has his lips unsealed when his country abandoned neutrality, has come back from Europe with stories of German ruthlessness. Frank C. Penfield, who recently United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, returning through France, visited the region devastated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. This is what he says: We visited Nesle, Roye, Chaulnes, Courcy, Chauny—in fact, practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages isolated chateaus and factories, were razed to the ground. The entire Arras department seemed destroyed beyond repair. The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for battering had reduced all to shapeless piles of debris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the days we saw no living native to the land. Not a cow, sheep or horse; no dog, cat or fowl. We visited many stately chateaus that had been destroyed beyond even the ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by wandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only with the greatest difficulty that out of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages, plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been despatched beyond the lines. The statics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the true element of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for is is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing repulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Teutons.

The automobile stopped near a ruined village to repair a tire. A crowd of children gathered to watch, Mr. Penfield goes on:

"Two ladies were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: "From the American Relief Committee." committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away."

"Have you enough to eat?" I enquired. To this the boy answered: "Yes, my poor mother lies sick in bed and cannot leave." pointing to a poor peasant house. "Have you sisters?" I asked, and this was the reply: "Yes, Mademoiselle." I have been outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who defended the sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside."

Conservation of Food

Gravest Need for Economy of Waste May Soon Be Necessary

Recent discussions in the house of commons suggest that it may be found necessary to take more drastic measures than any yet adopted to secure the control of food prices and food consumption in Canada. Whether this is officially done or not, one thing is very clear and that is that, since an early termination of the war would relieve the strain, it is to be counted on, there is the gravest need for reasonable economy in the use of food.

Vigorous appeals for greater production have been made with considerable success, but large and valuable spaces of our land are being planted, and in this way there will be a large additional production of vegetables. But ordinary crops of foodstuffs the world over are likely to be short, because of the immense number of men withdrawn from the field of industry for service in the field of war. These conditions have been but little felt in Canada up to the present time. True, prices have advanced to alarming figures, but those who have had the money to pay for it have been able to command whatever they required. There is every probability that if the war continues much longer, even in this food producing land of Canada we shall have to face a condition of scarcity that will not be merely a question of price, but an actual absence of food, the abolition of the wastefulness that is too general, and a decrease in the consumption of foods are things which should be impressed upon everybody. In England, the king has made a personal appeal to the people along these lines, and intimation is given that if the improved situation in the matter is not left to voluntary action, restrictions of a more severe character than yet known may have to be imposed by official action.

Many Canadians who read of these proceedings in England may readily make the mistake of supposing that nothing of the kind can occur here. The mistake is a most unfortunate one, certainly be. There is more than a possibility that at an early day similar restrictive measures may be applied in this country. Irrespective of any action that may be taken by the authorities every household, every citizen, should take up for serious consideration the question of preventing waste and conserving foodstuffs to the best advantage, with a view of reducing consumption where that is possible without prejudice to health.—Journal of Commerce.

New Junior Partner—Well, I've succeeded in settling that Hooper case, dad.

Senior Partner—What! Good heavannuity.

Some people derive a lot of satisfaction from making themselves miserable.

Capons to the Rescue

The Practical Patriotic Way to Double the Market Poultry Supply

Double the pounds of market poultry, increase its quality. Market it next February and March when there is a large supply of fresh poultry available. It can be done and at a profit to the poultry raiser besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high quality product at a reasonable price at a time when no other could be had.

The way to do it is to make capons of the young roosters. Instead of putting them onto the market in the hot months of the season when there is an abundance of various poultry products for sale at comparatively low prices. Caponize them and market in February and March, a time when all poultry products are scarce and high. The capon will make a profitable growth every day up to the time he is a month or two long-er if you wish.

Half the chickens hatched this season early so will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they will become staggy and tough and will not be worth much on the market and probably will be sold at a loss. They are forced on the market or any considerable part of them at the tender broiling and frying stage in July, August the price is bound to go way down and they must be sold at a loss.

The most expensive, risky, part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two pound frying size. Marketed at that time a tremendous loss to the growers and an immense loss to the public must occur.

It is to save that loss and turn same into a profit that I as Poultry Chairman, Council of Defense, am working. It is a part of my official duty to furnish instructions, also information as to the proper instruments and the market. It will be a pleasure as well as duty for me to do this for any state or province in the U.S. or Canada, as well as our own state of Kansas.

The most practicable way to save the male half of our flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from 6 to 8 weeks old. Or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds which should be between the ages given. Any time between those ages and months will be all right.

It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market them. Infertile eggs and more for them. And at the same time make the capons the most profitable of the poultry business.

I have a list of thirty thousand poultry raisers that made capons the last season. This list is to be extended by states and no matter where you may reside there is some one real near you who will show you how to make capons. As a patriotic duty I am sure they will show you how it is done. Write me your town and county and I will be glad to refer you to that neighbor who is making big profits on capons. Get acquainted you might like that neighbor. Make a few capons any way you owe it to yourself and your country. It will be profitable for both. You can do it and remember it is a day duty to furnish you free information exactly how to proceed.—Geo. Beuoy, of Dudley Poultry Farm, Sisco Council of Defense, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Potash in Tobacco Ashes

Vast Quantity of Valuable Potash Goes to Waste in England

The scarcity of potash in England and France leads B.A. Burrell to suggest in the Chemical News a source of supply that at first glance seems trivial, but that may really be very great. This is none the less than the ashes of cigars, cigarettes and pipes. He finds that these ashes, which are 30 per cent. of the tobacco, contain 20 per cent. potash besides 5 or 6 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride.

Mr. Burrell found that a cigar weighing 6.9 grams yielded 2.1 grams of ash, which contained 0.42 grams of potash—and the pleasure of smoking it. A cigarette weighing 1.75 grams yielded 0.11 grams of ash. A pipe of 1.65 grams of tobacco yielded 0.10 grams of potash. He found that ashes from the smoking room of a London club yielded a daily average of 34.5 grams of potash; from the lobby of a theater, 92.25 grams; from a big restaurant 113 grams, and from a theatre, 92 grams.

England smokes 45,241 tons of tobacco a year, the ashes of which contain 9,573 tons and contain 4,715 tons of potash. At antebellum prices this would have been worth more than $1,000,000; today it would be worth far more.

Cosmopolitan Russia.

In Russia there are 8,000,000 Poles, 9,000,000 Turkomans, there are Mongols, Tartars, Kurds, Lithuanians, Circassians, Kirghis, Bashkirs, each racial division counting into the millions and there are more than a dozen other races besides those just mentioned that are segregated by languages the state church—the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church—is said to include 100,000,000 of the whole population. There are besides 14,000,000 Mohammedans, 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 6,000,000 Protestant Christians and about 40,000,000 divided into forty-odd other religious groups —some large, some numbering only a few adherents.

A signboard at a little railway station on the Western Front in France runs:

"A wise old owl lived in an oak.
The more he saw the less he spoke,
The less he spoke the more he heard.
Soldiers should imitate that old bird."

Heligoland

Strength and Value of Island Fortress Has Been Overestimated

The little island of Heligoland rises rugged and high in the North Sea some thirty-four miles northwest of Cuxhaven. The Germans, since the cession of the island to Germany by the United Kingdom in 1892, have spent vast sums of money on it, in the effort to make it an effective naval base. They have built a sea wall of steel, granite, and concrete, twenty-five feet high, all around it; they have constructed a harbor for submarines at great expense; they have honeycombed the rock of its mighty cliffs two hundred feet high, with galleries; in fact, they have done everything that could be done to transform the island into a "thrilling fortress." What they have done, however, is as nothing compared with what they have been credited with doing, by those who, with a sorry knowledge of the facts, insist on regarding Heligoland as little more than the key to the naval and military strength of Germany. Germany has, of course, developed the island since the outbreak of the war; but how much is a question which could be answered to the satisfaction of everybody's satisfaction, because nobody, except the German authorities, knows.

The Heligoland of the days before the war was open enough for anybody to see. Many visitors in the summer months of each year were wont to seek out its shelving beach and its comfortable lodgings in sea bathing, in climbing the high cliffs and in walking about on the green island. And the first thing that struck the new visitor must surely have been the smallness of the place, a little triangular piece of land, a mile long and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, Heligoland was the favored resort of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was hither that St. Willibrod came in the eighth century to establish Christianity. But all the while the ownership of Heligoland was in dispute. Ancient traditions, such as the possession of the island, until at last it became a fief of the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, of the Danes, however, it had little rest, for, whenever the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein found themselves in financial straits, money they had a way of hypothecating Heligoland for loans advanced by the Danes. This last happened in 1806, England in 1814 the island was, as already noted, transferred to Germany [illegible] not welcome the change. They are [illegible] in no sense Prussians, but Germans in any modern sense; neither have they, by race or language, any affinity with the Prussian Islander. They are, indeed, generally supposed to be survivals of the Saxons who remained behind when England and Horsa and his followers set sail for England. But whoever they [illegible] are, they are not Prussians. If one may be forgiven the paradox, for according to all reports, the civil population of the island was removed within forty-eight hours of the outbreak of the war.

Fowl Disease Inspector

Expert Devotes all of His Time Studying Poultry

It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A.B. Wickware assistant pathologist to the Dominion Laboratory, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, veterinary director general.

Dr. Wickware has by no means a novice in poultry diseases for several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion poultry expert, he devoted some of his time to the disease affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head, including the importance of investigation in poultry diseases Mr. J.H. Gridale, poultry expert at the experimental farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged Dr. Wickware to take up this question when possible. He is therefore now co-operating with the poultry division, central experimental farm, where Mr. Gridale has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to general diseases of poultry including parasites of all kinds.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amounts, but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware will not only study, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen is desired and those in their flocks will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the experimental farms, Ottawa or Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter even more, information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," said the philosopher.

"There's no doubt about the respect to which half a loaf is entitled," replied the plain person. "It costs as much as a whole loaf used to."

Prevalent Waste

Saving Instead of Spending Should Be the Social Standard

Recent studies of the dietaries of average families from Maine to California are the basis of the conclusion of experts of the Department of Agriculture that the housewives of the United States are wasting $700,000,000 worth of food a year, says The New York Post.

Take potatoes, for instance. According to these investigations, twenty per cent. of the edible portions of the tubers goes into the garbage can instead of into the boiling pot.

However, the theory about peeling potatoes thinner and thinner has been solved in many an average home today by eliminating the potatoes.

Poor cooking is wasting a part of that $700,000,000, according to the analysis of the Department. Children and adults who complain that they do not like the cheap nutritious cereals do so because these foods are not properly cooked. Above all other rules for cereals is the one that they must be well-cooked, which amounts to long-cooked. Many other cheap foods which are refused by the average family because spoiled by the housewife because of improper seasoning, scorching, or undercooking.

The result of the Department's investigation of the kitchen garbage pail is a story that reads as though thrown away by the housewives to feed several hundred families. At the breakfast cereal can be used to thicken gravies. As for the large amounts of grease that are daily thrown away, it is a simple matter to clarify drippings for kitchen use. Ham rinds and suet are valuable aids to delicious cookery. However, like every commodity in the pantry, they need good care and protection from insects. Cereals and fats are the foods most often spoiled because of carelessness of the housewife in not protecting them from ants and other pantry invaders.

Much more food is cooked than is needed for the family, and the food left on the table than will be eaten; and in many cases more is eaten than is good for the health of the family.

After the housewife prepares this abnormal quantity of food, she does not take proper care of it. She leaves in the pantry, so that they spoil or become exposed to germs and dirt, the remnants of that meal which, that is left uncovered and in an unclean container; food exposed to the air in the pantry, and food cooked in that is spoiling the good; strong foods placed in contact with butter which absorbs the odor; bread left to dry. When berries and other perishables cannot be kept, stew them and [illegible] all the precautions, does sour, make [illegible] into vinegar, mold or is fed to the gingerbread, or in any of the other [illegible] recipes.

The advice of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, summed up, is this: "To be an efficient housekeeper, you must know your job. Make it your business to know what foods and how much food your family needs and to protect. Learn how to make most of the foods you buy. Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard.

How Germans Surrendered

A Reminiscence of the Charge at Vimy Ridge

A wounded officer, with the Canadians, thus describes the heroic assault upon the Vimy ridge and the complete disdoujement of the enemy:

"We moved up silently. There was no cheering, no yelling. No one could have heard you had you yelled; the guns drowned every other sound. We reached where the first-line Hun trenches ought to have been. They had disappeared. It was the same with the second line, except that on one side and the other I could see that some German machine guns had been left and were making a fight of it. The German gunfire at this point was amazingly feeble. Someone told me we had only two guns facing us. If so, most of them must have been wiped out in a few minutes by our fire.

"Fritz made his stand on the third line. We were up against the Prussian Guards there. The ground was even under our barrage. They stood up atop of their trenches to fling bombs at us. They were fine, strong chaps, most of them very tall, young, and fit. They put up a good fight, but they couldn't keep back the Canadians. We went clean through them. We reached our objective to the 900 yards in 32 minutes, and then another brigade swept over us and went still farther on."

Other Canadians around joined in. The Huns "never stood up once against the bayonets," said one. They called 'Kamerad' and put up their hands as soon as we got near," said another. "They were either running to us or running to us to surrender," "I took eight of 'em back with me," said a man with a badly sprained arm. "I thought they might get into trouble if they went alone, so I grabbed a rifle with my one good hand, bunched them ahead, and hurried them along. They went like little lambs."

"Oh, I just love animals; don't you?" gurgled the sweet young thing.

"Sure. Let's have a Welsh rabbit," said the accommodating youth.—Princeton Tiger.

"Pa, why do so many marriages come off shortly after Easter?"

"It would be a rash man, my child, who married before his intended had bought her Easter outfit."

Germany's Hold Upon Russia

Began Two Hundred Years Ago and Has Steadily Increased in Strength

Germany's grip on Russia began two hundred years ago, and has steadily increased in strength until the present time. Even now it has not been wholly shaken off. If the revolution fails of that object then the future relations of Russia and Germany are likely to be those of China and Japan or an elephant and his mahout. It is not to be supposed that two hundred years ago the Russians had any idea of gradually making Russia a colony. Russia at that time was one of the most powerful nations of the world; Prussia was a mere province. But as time went by and the German population multiplied in Russia, leading Germans did undoubtedly shape their policy with the end of making Russia a province hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Fatherland. In the present generation it has been an outstanding feature of German policy. Germany has always despised Russia, because Germany has always had her own way with her huge shambling neighbor.

A history of the German police of Petrograd was published by us given in the New York Times by Dr. Alexander Kohanowski, special agent of the Russian consulate in Seattle. The first immigration on a large scale of Germans into Russia began in the reign of Catherine II., and continued until the beginning of the war. At that time there were in Russia 2,000,000 Germans who did not speak the Russian language, did not conform to Russian customs, in many cases detested Russian law and constituted an absolutely indigestible foreign element. The original settlers entered Russia at the invitation of the Empress, who hoped that they would prove a stimulus to their Russian neighbors, and introduce the methods and arts of Western Europe among the Slavs. So anxious was she for the success of the experiment that extraordinary inducements were held out. Each immigrant from Germany was given 200 acres of land and was exempted from any taxation for one hundred years.

By the time it was seen that the experiment had failed there were too many German settlers, and they were too wealthy and long established to be turned summarily out. Moreover, Germany had -rown in the meantime to a powerful state, and would not tolerate the Russian government to deal in any arbitrary way with German citizens, even if the government of the Czars desired to do so. If Catherine had insisted that the German immigrants should settle in widely separated parts of the Russian empire they might have exerted the influence which she expected of them. As a matter of fact, they camped along the Russian border, formed colonies [illegible] vanced the German frontier into Russian territory. In the early days they used to fortify their farms and villages, and in many cases made them mere robbers' strongholds from which they could levy blackmail upon the neighboring Russians.

Starting with the natural advantages of their less civilized Russian competitors, and assisted by such other advantages as free farms, freedom from taxation, exemption from military service and the right to freely import supplies from Germany these German colonies were not long in outstripping the Russian farmers. Gradually they bought more and more land, and in time became the barons of the neighborhood. The Russian peasants whom they were expected to educate in time virtually enslaved. When the period of their exemptions had expired and they were called upon to serve in the Russian armies, they conspired to escape conscription. By the thousand they fled over the border, returning in a few years under assumed names, and brazenly resuming their old positions and possessing themselves of their lands which their comrades had held for them. In the meantime most of them had served in the German army.

Their influence in Russian court circles was steadily increasing. The German Ambassador in Russia devoted his time to furthering German interests and succeeded in getting the Czarina, Rasputin and others, who set Germany before Russia. The Russian newspapers were not allowed to call attention to crimes and scandals in which Germans in Russia were implicated. It is stated that the real press censor in Petrograd for years past was the German Ambassador. Russia was further interested to the German chariot by tariff laws. What the outside world was permitted to learn of Russia was usually gleaned through German channels. Germany was a bar between Russia and the rest of the world; she sought to put the ring in the bear's nose and exhibit him abroad. It is too early to say what degree of success she will have.

"What do they mean by a counter-attack?"

"Sounds like a bargain rush. You've been in enough to know what that means."

Titles of Firms

Quirk, Gammon & Snap, the famous law firm in Samuel Warren's novel, Ten Thousand a year, is not often met with in real life. But the friends of the Companion had a narrow escape from starting a firm the title of which would have been quite as ludicrously apt. They intended to form a partnership in the business of the law, and had carried their preparations nearly to the point of completion, when they suddenly realized one day that the firm name would be Rush & Doolittle! More fortunate were the two men who found that the title of their new firm was to be Young & Smart.

Blow your own horn, but blow it with discrimination.

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(Continued.)

"Why do you speak of my wife as poor Letty?" demanded Ellington.

"A mere figure of speech," returned his sister. "Just as I might speak of you as poor George."

"As you probably do—behind my back," said Ellington.

"Very likely. I think you're very gullible."

"Do you. And who, pray, is gulling me?"

Marcia laughed, in a fashion that always made George Ellington want to swear aloud.

"Don't you think this Mrs. Tressingham is suddenly very zealous on your behalf?" she said. "None of her family—such as it is—ever showed any great desire either to share in the political affairs of Ashmeister or to cultivate our society, before now. I think the lady wants to get something out of you, George."

"It is just like you to think so, Marcia," answered Ellington. "But do you expect to get anything out of the long-haired, dirty-collared lot you are always helping?"

"Never mind. There's nothing to get out of them. But now—now that you're a member of the government—a very small member, of course—people may get something out of you. I should imagine Mrs. Tressingham is after something. Hypatia Standish, who was here to see me yesterday, knows something of her. She says she's fast."

"Fast?"

"Belongs to a querish set in town, anyhow," said Marcia with relish. "And if you want to know more, Richard Avory, who was at your house with me to lunch that day you brought her in, asked me a queer question about her."

"I shouldn't wonder! He looks the sort of chap who would ask queer questions about his fellow-guests."

"Richard Avory," continued Marcia imperturbably, "is a very clever young man. Being a barrister he naturally hears a great deal. He asked me if that was the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham who was mixed up, a year or two ago, in a very unpleasant case in which somebody tried to swindle a bookmaker."

"Indeed! And you told him——"

"I told him that as all my knowledge of the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham was that she'd always been conspicuously well-dressed, and that she owned very good horses, I should say it was. And, of course it was, because applied from the other Honorable Mrs. Tressingham—vide the Peerage, brother George."

"Things in the future are not resulting the Peerage. What a snob you are, Marcia! On the platform you're always running the aristocracy down, and I verily believe you know Debrett by heart!"

"That's so that I may know all about the natural enemies of the people. I like to trace them back to the thieves and murderers they all sprang from. Oh, no, I'm not a snob, George—I leave that to you and Letty. Confess now, aren't you both fearfully elated because you've been to lunch at Hartsdale Park?"

"I'll confess that I'm ashamed of your rude remarks," retorted Ellington.

And he went away, angry because he saw that Marcia was laughing at him. He hated to be laughed at; to know that anyone ridiculed him, let him down in his own estimation; and he loved to keep that at a high mark. It was nonsense, he said to himself, that Marcia or anybody else should imagine that Hilda Tressingham had taken a sudden hold on him. The truth, he assured himself several times over, was that he recognized in her a very smart and clever and attractive woman, and that he was very grateful to her for the way in which she had come forward to work for him.

He had more reason to be grateful on the day of the election. Hilda was in the committee room at 6 o'clock in the morning; she never stayed her endeavor to get the free and enlightened electors to the polling booths and to induce them to vote for Ellington until eight o'clock in the evening came. It was only then that she could be induced to sit down and eat and drink. And she would do little of either, for the exciting time was at hand, and Crashaw was white and trembling and George Ellington in a state of high tension. Again o'clock they knew the definite result—the new Civil Lord was re-elected by the narrow majority of eleven.

"I've you to thank for it and no one else!" whispered Ellington with fervor, as he put Hilda into her motor car two hours later. "Crashaw says so, and Crashaw never says a thing unless he knows it. And I can't thank you properly now. When may I come—and where?"

"I'm going back to town tomorrow," she answered hurriedly. "Come and dine with me next Wednesday. I'll send you a card to the House. Then I can tell you all about this Curzon Street place. I'm so glad you've won—now go in—and go to bed."

She flashed a bright smile on him as she drove off from the gate of Oakcroft, and George Ellington suddenly found himself wishing that next Wednesday were tomorrow.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Amaranth Club

When Hilda Tressingham came home from India, leaving her colonel to wrestle unaided with his indigo factory, she spent a good deal of her time on the way in carefully considering how and where she was going to spend her immediate future. As to the latter she was not in any great doubt—she knew pretty well what she meant to do with herself. There was not going to be any grass-widow retreat to Brighton or Bournemouth, Harrogate or Cheltenham, or to any of the dismal places in which ladies whose husbands are on the other side of the world are supposed to linger until their time until they return. She was not going to share Hartdale's hermit-like life at Hartsdale, nor, however much he might urge it, preside over the house in Curzon Street. There was a distinctly Bohemian vein in her nature, resultant upon a distinct resolve of dead and gone ancestors to do exactly what they liked and when and where they liked, and she meant to live in London after a truly bachelor fashion. If ever and whenever the colonel returned, new arrangements would have to be made, no doubt—he would want a house and a settled establishment. But as for herself she was going to be saddled with as few impedimenta as possible, and she decided upon a small flat—a "studio-ette," as encumbrances as possible.

In spite of her Bohemianism, Hilda possessed a very keen appreciation of the value and significance of money. She knew precisely what her income was; five hundred a year in addition to the hundred from her husband. She had no idea of laving out a big lump of the available thousand in rent and service. Of an essentially self-helpful and managing nature, she was not given to dependent ways, to much help, and in the life she meant to live she had no desire to have even a maid always on the other side of a closed door. Her conception, then, shaped itself into the form of a small flat of which she would be absolute mistress. She could make her own breakfast, which was never more than a cup of coffee, a biscuit or two, and a bit of fruit; she could lunch and dine out of three evenings in four; she could give a very occasional tea to any one particular person she fancied to honor; she inquired about the best kitchen of the many good ones around Piccadilly. The only spot she absolutely refused to locate herself in Mayfair. She had reasons for that which were best known to herself.

After much searching about Hilda found exactly what she wanted in a block of buildings in Down Street; a small flat of five rooms which she had the great good luck to get cheap as dirt—speaking comparatively. The flat had recently been decorated and was bright, light and smart. Foreseeing certain eventualities Hilda had brought with her from India a consignment of carpets which she had persuaded her husband to buy in the bazaars. She fitted the flat with them. Then the flat needed properly furnishing; Hilda had no intention of spending a penny on that part of the business. There was Hartsdale's town house round the corner in Curzon Street, full of beautiful old stuff, Chippendale, Epplewaite, Sheraton—so full, indeed, that she could take out of it what would furnish her five rooms without any noticeable alteration being made in it. Hartsdale made no objections; he bade her help herself. She pointed out to him that whenever he came to town he could come and put up in Down Street. Then she carefully made her selection, choosing the very best of what she wanted, and the result was as charming a small flat as London could show.

(To Be Continued.)

Use the Hoe

Stirring the Soil Helps to Conserve the Moisture

Now that hot weather is coming on don't let it wilt your patriotism. Hunting and fishing are only a small part of your work. If you are a slacker now much of your earlier efforts will be of little avail; if you stay by it you will find it both profitable and enjoyable. Fresh green things on the table in summer and health restorers and shelves of home canned vegetables in the cellar will make you laugh at the H.C. of L. nuisance.

Use the hoe often and well so the surface soil will be loose and fine. At first the hoe roots are near the surface so hoe lightly. A good gardener never permits the surface of the soil to crust or formed over the surface. This crust not only restricts plant growth but it prevents the entrance of air and helps the evaporation of moisture to the surface. Stirring the soil after each rain stops this water evaporation and allows the air to enter.

The Doom of the Hohenzollerns

German Ruling Classes are Outside Pale of Civilization, Says American Writer

On behalf of the allies in this war though not as yet on responsible authority, it has many times been asserted that they would refuse to enter into a treaty of peace with the present Emperor of Germany or the Germans through a change of government or otherwise must bind themselves by the signature of a chief of state not open to the proved charge of violating the pledged faith of treaty agreements. Belgium is one of the signatory powers to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of Belgium. The German Empire was bound by the covenant; it was broken when the German imperial chancellor, admitting the invasion of Belgium would be contrary to law, declared that "necessity knows no law." There could be a barren futility for the Allies at the conclusion of this war to make a treaty with a sovereign power that is such an act of perfidy. Under the prompting of "necessity," a Hohenzollern emperor of Germany would tear up the new "scrap of paper" as he did the old.

Does not the intelgue to persuade Mexico and Japan to enter into an alliance with Germany for the purpose of making war on the United States, a plot now confessed and defended by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, supply a new and compelling reason for putting the Hosts of Hohenzollern outside the pale of diplomatic relations? Our patience under great provocations attested our desire to remain on friendly terms with Germany. The German chancellor, even after the Zimmermann note was despatched, was telling the Reichstag of the Imperial government's regard for peace. The German people were fooled and betrayed. History has few records of baser treachery. It was a deliberate betrayal of our trust, it was sufficient cause for a declaration of war against Germany. The ambassador of the Imperial government was here received and treated as the representative of a friendly nation. Presence at Washington was evidence of relations of amity. When he left the United States he was made conscious by declaring his wish "to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality which has been shown me."

His heart, he said, was "full of gratitude—such friendship has never wavered during the trying years of the war." Yet only a few days before this the ambassador had been concerned in the imperial government's plot to form an alliance with Mexico and Japan for war against the United States. Mr. Zimmermann's note promised generous financial support to Mexico and expressed the understanding that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The State of Texas is larger than the whole German Empire. The German foreign secretary blandly handed that vast area and two other states of the union over to Mr. Carranza in part payment for his co-operation in the great design Germany had by its barred-zone decree annulled our rights upon the sea, she had given notice that she would destroy our ships and kill our citizens if the attempt were made to assert those rights; if we were going to defend them she was going to stay our hands, conquer us by force of arms and parcel out our territory, through an alliance with two nations on friendly terms with us.

Moreover, from the beginning of the war up to the present day our territory has been infested by German spies and plotters, our laws have been violated, our neutrality compromised, our people insulted, our property destroyed by an alien horde to the extent of which criminal operations the public is even now not half-informed. The imperial government has treated us as though we were a German colony or subject state, in defiance of our laws and scoffing at our rights and dignity as a nation it has used our soil as a base of operations in aid of its purposes it seeks to achieve in the war. It has striven carelessly to poison public opinion in this country, it has sought to extend its corrupting touch to the nation's lawmakers, to baffle and paralyse the will of the people by determining the fate of measures in the federal congress.

The power that has during the present war instigated these revolting crimes against us will employ like means, as often as in the incredible stupidity of its diplomatic and foreign policy it shall find them to its interests. There is no safety in maintaining relations with a power so lasty so faithless and unscrupulous. The affable demeanor of its representative may at any time be only the disguise of a calculation how best to deliver a stab in the back. We cannot hold the people of Germany responsible for these infamies. With them, under a chief of state observing the ordinary standards of honor and public conduct, it would be our profit and our pleasure to maintain relations of close friendship. But with a Hohenzollern at the head of a German state every government that enters into relations with it will, for its own safety, be forced to take an attitude of unceasing vigilance, of constant wariness of mind, guarding itself even against the expected betrayal. Relations clouded by suspicion can never be friendly in any true sense of the word. In the interests of the German state and people it is necessary that some other than a Hohenzollern should be the recognized head. The House of Hohenzollern has a dark record of crimes against the public peace, against the rights and freedom of other states. Its plots are too deep, too farseeing, too dangerous to be longer put up with. It sought to place a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain; it did extend its controlling influence to the throne of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. The civilized and peaceful nations of the world have other and more profitable occupations than watching forever the machinations of the Hohenzollerns and guarding themselves against the deadly peril from that quarter. And the immeasurable, inexplicable guilt of the latest and the world will fervently hope the last, imperial representative of that house demands that the doom decreed against Napoleon 102 years ago be entered against him. The Hohenzollerns are outside civilization's pale.

Keep a Record

Poultry Raisers Would do Well to Have a System of Accounting

How many farmers know what their keen are doing? Proper records are an essential in getting the best possible results, yet only a few keep real records. A thousand beliefs do not make one fact, and guesswork with poultry is operating blindly.

The grocer would close his store if he could not have books, for he could never determine the relative profit or loss, the standing of his various customers, and which goods are the best sellers, any poultry keepers, however, keep all their accounts "in the head" and endeavor to determine their standing at the end of the year by the aid of certain seasons, different feed, etc., upon the daily egg yield; the number of eggs set, and the number of chicks hatched and raised.

A Dilemma

Nell—"Oh, dear, I'm in such a quandary."

Bell—"What is it?"

Nell—"Jack promises to stop drinking if I marry him, and Tom threatens to begin if I don't."

Government Helps Dairying

Dairying Industry of Saskatchewan Put on a Firmer Basis

Until the provincial government took hold, the dairying industry of Saskatchewan declined. In 1906 the butter output of the province had fallen to 127,000 pounds, whereas in 1897 it had been 346,000 pounds. With the inauguration of a government dairy branch, and the institution of the co-operative creamery, an entirely different state of affairs was brought about. The dairy branch now operates seventeen co-operatively owned creameries, located at central points on the different railways. Express charges on the cream, are paid at the creamery, so that the farmer at a distance suffers nothing from the fact that the creamery is not at his own door. The dairy branch markets the product, and distributes the total net profits co-operatively twice a month. Incoming cream is classified and paid for accordingly, and outgoing butter is graded also according to quality. Instruction in dairying has been given to farmers by the operation of travelling dairy instruction cars, as well as through cut the year at the creameries and by travelling instructors. The progress of the dairying industry will be seen when it is stated that in 1916 there were 17 creameries, with 2,205 farmers sending cream, and the production was 2,538,061 pounds of butter, or more than 15 times as much as in 1906.

Cambrai

Cambrai, towards which the British are driving part of the retreating enemy, has made much cambric (to which it gives its name), and seen many wars. During the French Revolution it was almost the chief seat of war, and from the beginning of the last great campaign against Napoleon it served as Wellington's headquarters. After Waterloo it was one of eighteen fortresses which were placed for five years under his supervision. Though once part of the Netherlands, it had to the outbreak of the present war been for nearly a century one of France's "conquests and prizes," and all the more because from its See one of the most versatile of Frenchmen, Fenelon, derived his title.

Heard on the Train

"Is she as sour as she looks?"

"Sour? Why, if that woman gazed aloft on a starry night she'd curdle the Milky Way."

Extra Profit from Selected Cows

Cows of Good Dairy Type Repay Cost of Extra Feed

One remarkably satisfactory result of keeping simple dairy records yields of milk and cost of feed, is the knowledge gained that cows of good dairy type do repay the cost of extra feed.

One example may be given. Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, one hundred cows produced 104,834 pounds of milk more during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying so they were weeded, and again in 1916 eleven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in milk yield, more corn was fed, more clover and a little higher meal ration.

The value of the extra feed was $605; this produced more milk to the value of $1,677.66, so that the extra clear profit was $1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition.

Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profit. Write the Dairy Commissioner Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms.

Spring Growth in France

A letter just received by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton from Mme. d'Adigne, her associate in the admirable work of providing for wounded French soldiers the more delicate food on which recovery so often depends, contains a variously interesting passage:

"Vegetation in France is about two months late this year, but then there has appeared this curious phenomenon—the buds on the grape vines, which often put out double, are now in many cases triple, and we are all anxiously waiting to see whether the change will double the harvest of grapes. And the lilacs, instead of having four petals, as usual, frequently have five this year! It looks like an attempt by nature at compensation."—New York Tribune.

Expectant

She—Did he marry a girl like a magazine cover?

Bella—Yes, and then expected her to work like a cook book.

Miss Paul: Grace doesn't obey anybody.

Miss Pry: No, she doesn't even mind her own business.

After the Movies — Two Eyes for a Lifetime — Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Inflamed Eyelids. Good—Refreshes. Restores. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Write for Free Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

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We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

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Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

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FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Two Splendid Things

One is plenty of open-air exercise.

If you can't get all of that you should, it's all the more important that you should have the *other* tried-and-true remedy for a torpid liver and bowels that don't act freely and naturally.

Take one pill every night; more only when you're sure it's necessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

The Christian Church And the War

To Suffer and Die for the Oppressed People of the World

In this hour every Christian church should be a recruiting office for the kingdom of God. Many are the calls which summon us to the field; the honor of our flag; the traditions of our country; the memory of our sainted dead; the blood shed on many a battlefield; the duty of protecting our citizens at home and abroad, to whose protection we have solemnly pledged ourselves in the fundamental law of our Republic; the cry of our kin across the sea, kin in more than blood, kin in their love of liberty. But in all these the Christian church and the Christian ministry should hear the voice of the Master saying: "I have come not to send peace, but a sword." And they should lead Christ's followers forth, his cross on their hearts, his sword in their hands with malice toward none and with charity for all, to fight, to suffer and, if need be, to die for their oppressed fellowmen.—New York Outlook.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Built by American

The debt of Downing street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling today. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own rooms of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by buying the lane leading to the royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what is believed to have been the first brick houses of importance in the metropolis.—London Daily Chronicle.

Renew the Joy of Living

Don't let ill health any longer rob you of life's pleasures. Get back your appetite, strengthen your digestion, stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels and improve your blood by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their action is prompt and thorough, and you soon feel their benefits. You will eat more, work better, sleep sounder, and feel new strength after a short course of these dependable pills. They restore healthy conditions, and

are worth a guinea a box

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Conserve Young Cattle

Slaughter of Calves Results in Great Loss in Meat Production

Wholesale and unnecessary destruction of calves through the country, has influenced W. W. Fraser, recently appointed Live Stock Commissioner for Manitoba, to warn farmers to conserve their young cattle. He urges them against thoughtless slaughter of calves, and states that thousands are destroyed annually, with consequent loss in meat production and dairy supplies.

Could the public be brought to realize the astounding loss annually as a result of this destruction of calves, it would startle the most indifferent, Mr. Fraser states. The possibilities of a shortage of all food supplies which is causing already almost famine prices, is alarming.

The Department of Agriculture working in conjunction with Mr. Fraser, is taking steps to protect calves from slaughter, and more especially among the dairies near the city, where thousands of calves have been sold to butchers or destroyed as soon as they were born. An arrangement is being made between dairymen and farmers whereby farmers can secure calves by paying a nominal charge price, and similar to that paid by butchers, thus preserving a calf that would be sold for $6l to one which when two and a half years old would be worth form $100 to $175.

Should co-operation of all persons concerned be established, the present waste would be turned into a record production increase, with enormous financial benefit to the country, according to Mr. Fraser. Prompt action this year is necessary he stated. He added that they should use the best type of sires in order that the offspring may be of the best quality.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. T. M. Farrell, Mission City, B.C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Good Time Was Had

Larry—Phwas th' banquet a success, Dinny?

Dinny—It was. Shure, some wan broke Cassidy's mug wid th' lovin' cup.

Miner's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and relieve the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available and have taken a remedy for the relief of their children.

"Does Jones, the photographer, do everyone justice?"

"He does more than that; he tempers justice with mercy."

The most obdurate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

Quite a Difference

Did you notice that in the Kaiser's telegram to the Crown Prince he speaks of carrying on the war "for his for existence to a glorious end." No longer domination, spread of kultur, and all that, you notice, but merely "existence." There is a world of blasted hopes to be read in that phrase, which may well give the Allies heart.—London Sunday Telegram.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Consider the Housewife

Tracking Dirt Into the House Causes Endless Work

How often we find ourselves, in our country houses especially, urging our housekeeper to cut endless amount of work. We shall not call it work but drudgery, that being a name often used. Chasing a mop over a large kitchen floor, such as is most often found in a country home. How many of us stop to think how much we can help the busy housewife in her work if we would but do a part in keeping mud out of doors where it belongs. I shall venture to say that we busy men, and we are busy, reach the house by the back door ten times to once by the front door.

I take it that you agree with me this far. If so, what should be our next move? Why not have our front walk at the back or one at the back as well as at the front? Why not fix up those old dilapidated steps and put a foot scraper where it will be handy? Then let us build a walk of concrete, boards, brick or anything we may have suitable for such a purpose. Since the arrangement of our back yard is such that we can build a walk only to the back gate or to the well, let's do it. Watch the continuation of this article under the heading, "How to Build That Walk." By Frank P. Crowder, Colorado Agricultural College.

"Officious Officer—Why do you claim that you're exempt?

Reluctant Recruit—Because I am a miner.

O.O—A miner, eh? What kind of a miner?

R.R.—Kalsominer.

No Daylight Saving in Russia

The Darkless Summer Nights They Have in Petrograd

Daylight saving would be of no use in Petrograd, capital of Russia, for in the summer months there is little or no daylight to save. By June there is almost no night at all, only a sort of deeper twilight between 12 and 2, when another day is dawning. The sun is still well up in the sky as you go to the theatre. When you drift out into the refreshment room, after the third act, for caviar and smoked salmon sandwiches and tea and kvass, there, through a gap in the curtains, still shines the daylight and white walls of the Petrograd streets.

Walking home toward midnight, you can still read the players' names in the small type of the program with what is left of the daylight. It is light, yet not day; still, yet not night, but a strange, half lit interval between theatrical as those amber twilights that come sometimes before summer windstorms on the prairies. The tops of things, gilded domes far down the street, the thin gold spire of the admiralty, are touched with a light like that which touches mountain peaks before sunrise. Walls facing the west are lit as if by the rising sun. Those just across the street, on the other hand, everything on the west horizon, the whole sky line across the Nevi, is in black silhouette. Going down the Moika canal from the opera, the great dome of St. Isaac's is a colossal dusty amethyst. A moment later, directly beneath it, it is as dead and black as a burnt out volcano.

The light brings a strange alertness. It is as if one had a sort of second sight, had drunk something which turned other people's night into a magic sort of personal day. One walks on and on—though it is bedtime—by the Neva—down past the wistful bright spire of the admiralty, past the great red piles of the winter palace and the war and foreign office, and along the river.

The broad Neva is empty, the huge barges that come down from the birch forests, piled with firewood, sleep along the river wall. Across the river the roofs are cut out of dark blue cardboard except where the golden needle of the Church of Peter and Paul picks up the sun. On the paved stone benches, built into the river wall, facing the winter palace and consulats and embassies, boys and girls, the boys in students' military caps and long dark overcoats, sit whispering, making love, planning Russia's future, perhaps in the face of that long row of cold stones.

One feels strangely wide awake and yet at peace—night without its gloom, day without its worries or reality. And Petrograd becomes beautiful, mysterious, of all kind—finds, at last, its own individuality. Over the edge of the earth somewhere else cities have their hours—Broadway blazing on the white walls and blue water of Rio. But these white nights are Petrograd's own, and belong to it and this cold white north.

A Word for Beans

Beans do not have to be cooked and canned for preservation. When ripe and shelled and dried they will keep perfectly for long periods, and any housekeeper that knows her business, having a stock of beans on hand, will have means for providing the family table during the whole winter and the ensuing spring in nutritious and tasty food.—Philadelphia Record.

SGT. DUNCAN MACNEIL OF THE CANADIANS

says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured his Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan MacNeil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, writing from Liverpool, home address R. No. 116, Pleasant street, Halifax, N.S.) says: "For over a year I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long here, however, when my old trouble returned and I had to go to hospital. While there a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected.

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold ". Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCeul-st, Toronto.

Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Debility, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

The Turtle Auto

Bullets Cannot Hit This Strange War Machine

One of the weirdest looking machines yet devised for use in the world war is being built for the allies in France and Flanders. It is known as the "Turtle Auto," not from its lack of speed, but from its shape. The car is so designed that every part is curved in such a way that a projectile will glance off. No matter from what side or angle a shell is fired, the curved lines of the Turtle auto will offer but a slight resistance. The bullet will glance up or down or horizontally.

The driver sees through a periscope and is entirely protected from bullets. Besides the chafleur the car contains four soldiers who will rifles through small portholes and a man a four inch gun that can be fired at any angle. It will be interesting to learn what weapon or device the Germans will evolve to combat the "Turtle car," which is said to have been the invention of an American.

Paper Making Secrets

The Oxford Press Syndicate values its formula for making the very thin, tough paper used in the Bibles and encyclopedias at more than $1,000,000. To perfect the process required twenty-five years of hard work and the expenditure of $1,000,000 in cash.

A secret of even greater value is the formula for making the paper employed for the Bank of England notes. This is a family possession of the Portals of Lavenstroke, to whom already in two generations it has brought an enormous fortune.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or callluses off with fingers—no pain

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like lucre alsown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops of it upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly, doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards in using freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Enlarging Stock Yards

Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg to Have Increased Capacity

Directors of the Union Stock yards have decided to increase the capacity of the yards thirty per cent, and the efficiency of handling facilities forty per cent, at a cost approximating $100,000.

The block of pens immediately behind the present covered yards will be roofed, giving 115 additional covered pens; two new alleys with 40 catch pens will be put in off the new scale yards to facilitate the sorting and weighing of stock. At the east of the yards two more new alleys will be installed at the large pens used for range cattle and bulls.

Work on the improvements is to commence immediately with a view to finishing by August.

"How is your garden?"

"Doing pretty fair."

"Anything peeping out that you planted?"

"Yes, there was a big jag hundle the day the minister called."

With the Veterans

Men of Mons Who Are Still at The Front

That a good number of the heroes of Mons, are still in the firing line, and not "working at the base, railway stations, supply centres ammunition depots, repair shops, office, canteens and similar places," has been demonstrated fully. Writing on behalf of himself and four comrades in the artillery "Somewhere in France" one soldier says:

We arrived in France August, 1914, and were in the retreat from Mons, and have been through the following battles: Le Cateau, Marne, Aisne, Ypres, Givenchy, Cuinchy, Festubert, Loos, Somme, Ancre and last, but not least, the big Vimy Ridge push. Far from being at the base, etc., we have been in trench mortars for the past twelve months, and have lately been throwing footballs with steel tails at the Boches.

Cheapest of All Oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store throughout the coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Aerial Progress

Remarkable Development in Aircraft in the Past Nine Years

The great progress made in the development of aircraft in the last nine years was the subject of a recent lecture in London. In 1908 the Wright brothers flew at a rate of 35 miles an hour, while at the end of last year a speed of 142 miles an hour was attained by a Sopwith monoplane. The farthest distance flown by the Wrights in 1908 was 71-2 miles; the other day a Frenchman covered the flying from Verdun to Russia (984 miles). The Wrights in 1908 reached an altitude of 360 feet; both a Frenchman and an Englishman had recently ascended to over 25,000 feet. The rate of ascent in 1909 by a Frenchman was 300 feet in 35 minutes; an aviator in England recently ascended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes, the first 5,000 in five minutes, which was equal to the ascent of the fastest lift. Once they found difficulty in carrying a single passenger; now the largest machines take a crew of sixteen and a load of a ton and a half.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

Difficult to Land Well

The most difficult part of flying is landing. In fact, according to high authorities in the British Flying Corps, nearly the whole art of flying lies in landing and a man who can land well under any conditions will be able to do anything else in the air on his own initiative, given a sound nerve. Nothing but experience makes it possible to land almost anywhere in a bad country with the engines stopped dead, and to drop down faultlessly on to a strange landing place without any indication as to the direction of the wind or the slope of the ground.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - - CANADA

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS

MEDICINE EDUCATION

APPLIED SCIENCE

Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY

Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School July and August — Navigation School December to April

15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Setting a Good Example

Action of C.P.R. an Incentive to Everyone

Mr. Charles H. Webster, secretary of the Live Stock Section of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, advises that he has been informed that the C.P.R., living up to the aims and objects of the Live Stock Section of the Bureau, have discontinued serving on any of their menus, veal, suckling pig, young lambs and squabs.

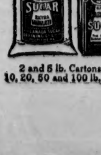
The order is taking place on all their lake boats, Pacific and Atlantic steamers, B.C. coast steamers, B.C. lake steamers, C.N.R. dining cars and C.P.R. hotels.

It is needless to say that when a large corporation like the C.P.R. takes such drastic steps that it should be an incentive to everyone to assist in a movement of this kind for preserving young animals, and also increasing the live stock production of our country.

"Do you tell your husband every thing?"

"No; he won't listen to me more than three or four hours at a stretch."

Redpath SUGAR

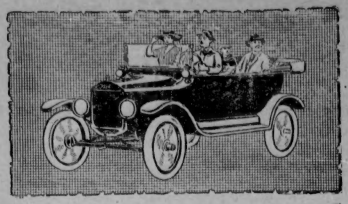


2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.



The Ford is Economical

The average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is an everyday occurrence. 33 miles is frequently reported by Ford owners. Yearly repair expenses of less than one dollar are not unusual. The car is light in weight and tires give more mileage on a Ford than on any other car.

You can buy a Ford for yourself and one for your wife for the price of one car at $1000. You can run both Fords at about the same expense as for one larger, heavier car.

You can always sell a 'used' Ford at a good price. You have to accept a big reduction for a "used" larger car.

Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is. All [illegible] — streamline effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

OVER 700 FORD SERVICE STATIONS IN CANADA

Z. N. SKOUSON

HAMS

SPECIAL PRICES

PIEPGRASS MARKET

A New Line Just Received of

CRESCENT BRAND

Shirts and Ties

THE BROADWAY

WHY ?

do your own churning when you can send your cream and get more money for it at

The Magrath Creamery

Cream Received Twice a Week at

The O'Brien-Nalder Store

RAYMOND LEADER

Published Every Friday

$1.50 a Year in Advance

G. H. BREWERTON Editor

The services in the Mormon churches last Sunday night were in charge of the Y. L. and Y.M.M. I.A.

Congratulations are also in order for Miss LaVaun Peterson and Leo M. Coombs. They were married in the Salt Lake temple last week.

Quite a number of Raymond people went to Medicine Hat this week to attend the Stampede. They all report a good time.

Jas Meeks and J. W. Evans have reason to remember the ball games of the last week end. The front glasses of their cars were broken by foul balls.

The seven year old child of Geo. Spiedel was operated on for appendicitis at the Lethbridge Hospital last week. Drs. Galbraith and Campbell were in charge.

Mr. Craig is expected home any day now. He has been spending the the last month his old home in Quebec after attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Montreal.

The U. F. A. elevator is rapidly nearing completion. The building is up and the carpenters are engaged in covering the structure with metal.

Burt Kinsey and wife accompanied by Frank and Jack Kenny motored to the Waterton Lakes last Saturday night. Burt reports a good trip, the roads are in excellent shape, while conditions at the lakes are ideal for an outing.

Citizens in the north-east part of town were startled last Saturday night with the cry of "fire" When they got on the scene it was discovered that the barn on the land recently owned by Jas. Fisher was ablaze. Efforts were put forth to stay the flames but to no avail. The building was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire is unknown but it is thought to be of an incendiary origin as several other structures of similar character have went up in flames lately. George Ralph purchased the property a short time ago.

That Hortense Gordon is making excellent progress with her musical studies is the intelligence that is brought from Salt Lake Utah. Miss Gordon is a pupil of Prof. J. J. McClellan. Before accepting students Prof. McClellan requires that they exhibit certain qualifications. After hearing for the first time a certain composition played by Hortense, he received her as a pupil. He stated the selection was played in the manner that he would teach it. Of course this speaks well for Miss Gordon's former teacher, Mr. Mitchell.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER HUNT FRASER, LATE OF THE TOWN OF RAYMOND IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FARMER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named Alexander Hunt Fraser who died on the 11th day of June A. D. 1917 are required to file with Sarah Goold Fraser, at Raymond, Alberta by the 27th of August, A.D. 1917 a full statement duly verified, of their claims and of any security held by them and after that date the Administratrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which has been so filed, or of which has been brought to her knowledge.

DATED this 12th day of July A. D. 1917.

H. OSTLUND,
Lethbridge, Alberta.
Solicitor for the Administratrix

Approved
sgd. J. H. J. J. B. C.

Attention Farmers!

It will soon be time to protect your crops against hail and when you insure, why not place your business with the strongest company in America? I am pleased to announce that I still represent the WINNIPEG UNDERWRITERS of the HOME INSURANCE WITH ASSETS of over FORTY MILLIONS. $40,000,000.00 I am personally [illegible] the Calgary managers and experience has proved them reliable. They settle losses promptly and liberally and show in every way that they are anxious to give the best service possible to the farmer. Generally losses are paid within seven to ten days from the date of the storm. All losses will be paid from Calgary this year. Come and see me, or if in a hurry, phone and I will come out.

T. J. O'BRIEN HAS ADJUSTED FOR OUR COMPANY THE PAST TWO YEARS AND WILL ACT AGAIN THIS SEASON, so you are assured of fair treatment in case of loss.

Insure early, with the best. It costs no more

S. Farnham Kimball, Agent

Money to Loan

on Town or Farm Property

Raymond's New Restaurant

American Quick Lunch

Fresh Oysters Any Style - Short Order in approved city style. Try Us

Thomas Kett

Expert Gement Work & General Contracting

Water Proofing

Such as Basements, Cisterns, Etc.

P.O. Box 92 Raymond Alta.

DRESS UP

Get a new suit of clothes. We have a fine line of samples. Call in and look them over.

In "dressing up" you will want a hair cut and shave. See us about that too.

Thos. E. Ott

REX THEATRE High Class Features.

Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28

Presents the Attraction Extraordinary

Hazel Dawn

"THE SALESLADY"

COAL

Nut Coal 4.40 ton

Lump " 5.40 ton

Deivery.75 a ton

BUY NOW

Leave Orders With BILL CARD

Ellison Milling Co

Raymond - Alberta

Robison's Shaving Parlour

New, Clean, Modern Shop

2 BARBERS

Scissors Sharpened

Razors Honed

BATHS in Connection

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

July 9 to 14

SINGLE FARE FOR THE Round Trip to Edmonton from all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets on sale July 7 to 14. Return limit July 16, 1917. Full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent.

R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent
CALGARY - ALBERTA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion lands Agency (but not Sub-agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of of least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead, Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price 3.00 per acre. Duties. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Livestock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W.W. CORY C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized Publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

BORN To Mr. and Mrs. Ervine Carter, on July 3rd, a boy.

BORN To Mr. and Mrs. DeLoss Lund, on July 4th, a boy.

BORN To Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hicks, on July 8th, a girl.

BORN To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stone, on July 10th, a girl.